PEACE NEWS

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Make Prisoners for Peace Day

A DEMONSTRATION GOVERNMENTS CAN'T IGNORE

"WE want Prisoners for Peace Day to grow into the kind of demonstration governments cannot ignore," say the War Resisters' International in a statement issued from their headquarters last week.

December 1 is becoming more and more widely observed as the day when peace movements all over the world remember men who are in gaol either for refusing to undertake military service or as a result of demonstrations at military bases.

The principal form of recognition is the sending of Christmas greeting cards to the men in gaol.

That this can be a major demonstration is shown by the fact that last year two Italian conscientious objectors each received 1,000 Christmas cards sent to their prison from all over the world.

Support for the Day is now coming from many who are not pacifists but who see in the imprisonment of conscientious objectors a violation of religious freedom and civil rights.

French treatment of COs

France, which had become infamous for its harsh treatment of objectors, now confines its "cat and mouse" imprisonment to a total of five years, but legislation granting some form of legal status to COs is yet to be achieved.

Yugoslavia has now become the chief offender because of sentences (sometimes repeated) of up to 15 years for refusal of military service. So far as is known, about 200 members of a religious sect known as the Nazarenes are currently in prison, the WRI reports.

Three new developments in observing the Day this year are :

1. A demonstration at the United Nations HQ in New York, led by American-born General Secretary of the WRI, Arlo Tatum, calling for the recognition of conscientious objection to military service as a basic human right.
2. A social gathering in London for all who have been in prison for conscience sake: COs from World Wars I and II, National Service objectors, "Swaffhamites" and others. The National Council of the Peace Pledge Union are the hosts, and amongst those who will be present are ex-prisoners Michael Tippett, Fenner Brockway, MP, and Frank Merrick (see announcement on page five).
3. A call from the International Fellowship of Reconciliation to its members in 23 countries and to "Christians everywhere" to observe the Day by offering prayers for "both the courageous men in prison and those responsible for their imprisonment."

"Do not hesitate to seek wide support," the WRI has told its sections, "for it is not only pacifists who feel that conscientious objection to military service is a human right."

The names and addresses of men and women in prison, where these are available, will be published in Peace News, Nov. 27.

POLITICS START WITH THE ARMS RACE

THE DANGER OF GLOBAL MILITARISM IS NOT SIMPLY THAT ONE DAY IT WILL DESTROY THE EARTH. IT HAS ITS EFFECTS HERE AND NOW ON THE CULTURE, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLES.

Considerable publicity has been given to some examples of these effects, such as nuclear test explosions.

Though there can be no final authoritative view on such dangers until it is too late, the threat is clearly serious enough to demand that those responsible should "in ignorance refrain."

Another example of the present effects of militarism is the corrupting effect on youth of conscription for military training.

But there are also less widely realised effects of the arms race, all of which indicate that this is the central issue from which realistic politics must start.

Two recent examples make this very clear. Last Saturday the United States Supreme Court upheld the injunctive powers of the Taft-Hartley Labour Law and ordered 530,000 steel workers to return to work after 116 days on strike.

How was the fundamental right to strike overruled?

The repressive machinery of anti-strike legislation was invoked, and the Supreme Court accepted the Government's argument that the steel strike had become a peril to national safety *by hurting the defence programme*.

"That one point was sufficient to justify the injunction," Max Freedman reported in The Guardian on Monday.

"We think," pronounced the Supreme Court, "the judgment below is amply supported on the ground that the strike imperils the national safety. Here we rely on the evidence of the strike setbacks on specific defence projects."

In a footnote the Court referred (amongst other things) to the evidence of the effect of the strike on the missile programme, the building of nuclear submarines, and exports of steel vital to American bases overseas.

The military have consequently achieved a formidable victory over civil liberties in the industrial field. And the politics of Union leaders who are unconcerned for the arms race have again been demonstrated as irrelevant.

Historical blackout

Another illustration of the power of the military, this time over the cultural apparatus, was reported in Peace News last week.

It is worth recalling the letter that a group of prominent historians sent on October 17 to the New York Times. They wrote to condemn a recent Executive Order, issued by President Eisenhower, on the Government's treatment of official documents.

". . . The new Executive Order," the historians wrote, "lays down three prerequisites before a student is permitted to consult classified defence information in the writing of history.

"First, the head of the agency must rule that access to these records is 'clearly consistent with the interests of national defence.' Second, the historian himself must be determined to be 'trustworthy' —a phrase which could be interpreted as requiring security clearance. Third, his manuscript must be cleared. . ."

Given present war preparations, sooner or later it will become impossible to put off any longer the culmination of the arms race in the destruction of civilisation.

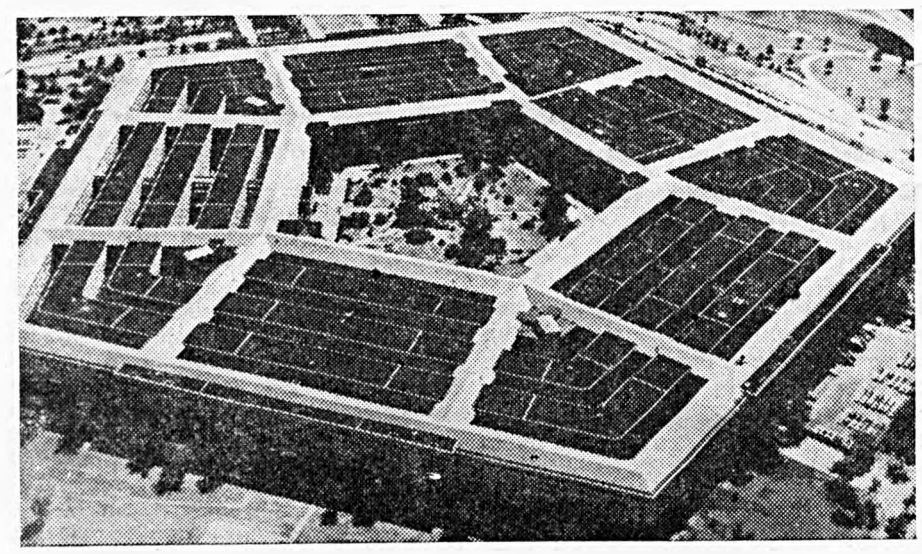
The apologists for "deterrents" can ignore the fact that their "solution" is merely a temporary one which aims to postpone this explosion but also makes it ultimately more likely.

What they must not be allowed to overlook is that the military have already invaded all spheres of national life, have nearly conquered us—and have met with precious little opposition.

A frontal attack on militarism must include support for all who assert our civil liberties in the face of monolithic power.

We should salute the American historians. Such men who refuse to conform stand between us and capitulation.

AN EDITORIAL



The Pentagon, Washington headquarters of the US Armed Forces, cost $83,000,000 and is the world's largest office building. Its power invades all aspects of Western life.

Ghanaians volunteer for A-protest team

NEARLY thirty Ghanaians have volunteered to join the non-violent protest team which aims to enter the Sahara testing ground in an effort to prevent the French Government from testing an atomic bomb there.

The four international members of the team, Michael Randle, Francis Hoyland, Esther Peter and Bayard Rustin, have received support from many organisations and people in Ghana.

The Ghana Council for Nuclear Disarmament has given the project its full support as has the Ghana Trade Union Movement. The Chiefs, who are often considered to be reactionary in their attitude have met with members of the team and expressed support. The first Chief that the team met, Asentehene, paramount chief of the Ashanti, was deeply concerned about the effects of fall-out and questioned the team members thoroughly about the project.

The team has also been very active in propagandising its efforts throughout Ghana. It has had a meeting with the students of the University College in Accra. Two members of the team were present at a church on October 18 which the Christian Council of Ghana had named as a day of prayer. Over 3,000 people were in the congregation and they heard a sermon on the importance of nuclear disarmament and the cessation of all tests. The films that the team took with them, "Japanese Fishermen" and "March to Aldermaston" have had a profound impact on audiences. A mass rally in Accra has been planned.

The Rev. Michael Scott, who has been at the United Nations, was expected to leave New York to join the team on November 11. He hoped to break his jonrney in Morocco in order to discuss the project with the Moroccans.

Exhibition at Oxford

From BRIAN COOPER

THE exhibition prepared by the Architects' Group of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was on show at Oriel College, Oxford, every afternoon from November 1 to 7. It used photos and diagrams to illustrate a triple theme: "The Bomb has been used by us"—what happened in Japan—"The Bomb is being used by us," the effects of nuclear tests, and "The Bomb would be used by us," describing the results of nuclear warfare in the future.

One of the most graphic and challenging of the exhibition's panels was that pointing out the cost of Britain's nuclear weapons programme—£300 million per year—would pay for 300 hospitals, 130,000 homes or 350 schools.

After a ban by university authorities on marching and leafleting, the Oxford CND has had to reorganise completely its programme in the middle of the term! It is hoping to attempt joint meetings and debates with political and religious clubs on the H-bomb issue: one with the Labour Club is being arranged at which Denis Healey, MP, will be challenged.

Disarmament: The economic problems

Mike Artis reviews

Some Economic Problems of Disarmament, by Charles Carter. Friends Peace Committee, 6d.

THERE are two questions to be answered by anyone who attempts to provide an analysis of economic problems of disarmament; the first, and the most fundamental for the whole issue of peace is whether or not the prospect of economic disaster in itself inhibits a genuine attempt to reach an agreement on disarmament.

The second question, presupposing the possibility of reaching a disarmament agreement, asks what the economic cost will be and how the transition to an economy without armaments can be achieved with the minimum of friction. We want to be sure that the release of energy and resources devoted to the preparation for war can be used constructively in peaceful pursuits.

This week's reviewers: Mike Artis is researching at the Institute of Stastics, Oxford University, and Michael Randle is Chairman of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War; he is at present in Ghana preparing for a non-violent protest against the French atomic test in the Sahara.

It is Professor Carter's cardinal error to assume that the first question we raise is already settled by discussing only the second question; what is worse, his treatment of the problems of transition entirely lacks any reference to the economic features which distinguish the capitalist and the Communist society. Thus, although it is true that the economic problem bequeathed by disarmament would be, essentially, a problem relating to the unexpected obsolescence of specialised resources it is not at all valid to think that capitalistic and Communistic economies will react in the same way to this situation.

The danger is that the release of resources in the capitalist economy will be accompanied by a drastic fall in the level of demand, a cumulative panic on the part of producers, resulting in a typical Keynesian depression: if the Wall Street "peace flutter" is an adequate indication of American businessmens' expectations, the outlook is by no means encouraging. Professor Carter is quite correct, of course, in putting the main weight of his analysis on the American economy, since guarantees of economic reliability from a British government would be worthless in the context of an American failure.

■ ■ ■

What makes such a failure likely is the high level of American living standards, which must inhibit a reliance on increasing consumer demand, and the aversion from welfare expenditure. It was the burden of Professor Galbraith's argument in "The Affluent Society" that the American economy was already edged precariously near to disaster because of these two factors.

The situation can only be worsened by the release of resources following disarmament: the men and machines that satisfy the armament demand are not in a position to satisfy any other demand immediately. Capital equipment will be unsuited to the manufacture of other goods and the training of technologists will have to be revised; unemployment will clearly result in certain sectors of the economy.

There seems to be no reason why a planned economy, such as the Russian one, should not plan for a short transition period while men are re-trained, and new capital equipment is brought into being. There will be no trouble involved in satisfying consumer demand in the USSR.

In the USA we are without the guarantees of a planned economy or a bursting consumer demand; we are without the guarantee of increased community spending. It would be foolish to say that the American political leaders are ignorant of the dangers they would run if disarmament were achieved.

The question for us to consider is whether they prefer to forego a genuine attempt to reach agreement with the Russians in face of these economic problems, and whether a Republican administration, in particular, will be influenced by the interests of Business rather than peace.

Perhaps the best we could hope for would be a programme of compensation for those thrown out of work, and increased lending to foreign countries; if the nature of the consequent rise in demand from underdeveloped countries could be anticipated, it might be possible to re--employ the resources released from armament manufacture in the production of goods essential for the growth of the backward economies. There is also the prospect of increasing expenditure on research into space-travel, but most of this research has so far been a reflection of defence requirements.

■ ■ ■

It is clear that even if the prospect of economic disaster does not deter the leaders of the USA from pursuing a policy of wholesale disarmament (which we have some reason to question) the prospect itself remains with us.

Time is of the essence in smoothing away the problems of the economic transition. It should be part of the disarmament platform to press for the formation of a planning commission with special powers of compensation and direction of investment to deal immediately with the situation following disarmament: it should be given all the powers necessary to avoid the cumulative panic that presently shakes the stock exchange whenever disarmament seems a little nearer than usual.

In this context it is devastating to find that at present a good deal of American economic research is a direct function of military interest.

It would be ludicrous and disastrous to allow the achievement of disarmament to be nullified by the miseries of economic depression. As Professor Carter points out we stand most in need of "a willingness to treat the problems of transition with the same vigour as would be used to win a battle in war." I am sure he would not dispute the need for further and more detailed analyses of this vital question.

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EMOTION AND POLITICS

Michael Randle reviews

Straight and Crooked Thinking, by Robert H. Thouless, Pan Books, 2s. 6d.

PAN BOOKS have recently re-issued Robert H. Thouless's stimulating little classic, "Straight and Crooked Thinking." Originally published in 1930 and reprinted in an enlarged and revised edition by Pan in 1953, this book is a guide to the pitfalls and traps to be expected in private and public discussion. With its help even a Party Political Broadcast can yield a quota of amusement.

It is because I think that this is an important, clear-headed and deservedly popular book that I would like to take up Dr. Thouless on one point. He devotes a chapter—the first—to the use of words with emotional meanings, with special attention to their use in political discussion, and fails, I think, to recognise the scope for their legitimate use or to determine the rightful place of emotion in politics. Not that he completely condemns emotion in this sphere; emotional oratory is recognised as having a legitimate place when there is no doubt what we ought to do. But we are to arrive at our decisions on the basis of fact and only fact, as a physicist or chemist would do. Thus on page 13 (Pan 1953 edition) he writes:

> "The common (almost universal) use of emotional words in political thinking is as much out of place as would be a chemical or statistical formula in the middle of a poem. Real democracy will come only when the solution of national and international problems is carried out by scientific methods of thought purged of all irrelevant emotion."

★

Politics concerns social action and social relations, and obviously the relevant facts, accurately determined, as far as possible, by impartial scientific investigation are necessary for its proper conduct. But the facts alone do not provide a self-evident guide to action; we have still to decide to what use we are going to put our information and what kind of society, what kind of human relationships, we *want* to see and think *ought to* exist. In other words politics, unlike physics or chemistry, involves value judgments which cannot be made without reference to feeling.

Unfortunately there is a temptation (to which the Left is particularly prone) to regard the facts alone as sufficient in themselves or to allow our actions to be guided by those facts that the social sciences most readily provide. Thus Dr. Thouless discusses Nationalisation versus Private Enterprise as if productive efficiency were the only point at issue. In fact, we need to know much more than this—the sort of relationships between people in the industry for instance. Finally when we have all the available facts we have to judge which method is going to contribute best to the overall sum of human happiness—a very complex decision which revolves round the emotional factor of how people *want* to live.

I do not want to underestimate the importance of rational, scientific thought. Even in the field of value judgments it has its part to play, particularly in ensuring that our judgments are internally consistent. It is significant that in the examples Dr. Thouless gives of the improper use of emotive words and phrases we are frequently given cases of inconsistent value judgments. In wartime we hear of the "heroism" of our own troops but the "foolhardiness" of the enemy. But the objection to the use of these words is that they display an inconsistent attitude to a comparable situation. Similarly it would not be legitimate to describe one's own area bombing as "mopping up" and that of the enemy's as "mass murder." But a pacifist might legitimately castigate all area bombing as "mass murder."

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Of course, these particular words might not produce the effect that the speaker desired; a less emotive phrase might be more effective. This is one of the causes, I think, of the confusion that surrounds this whole matter. Not long ago I heard a prominent person condemn direct action because it appealed to the emotion, not to reason. (She might equally well have been talking about emotional words.) I cannot believe that she really didn't want people to feel, and feel strongly, about the effects of nuclear war, but she no doubt felt that this could better be done by a plain statement of the facts. Sometimes a plain statement of the facts is sufficient provided there is a basis of common value judgment to appeal to. But even then it is often necessary to stimulate people's imagination to make them realise just what the facts mean in human terms.

The speaker may also have had in mind a particular kind of shallow emotional excitement that is easily raised at mass meetings by competent orators and which has little in common with the enduring feelings that ought to guide our actions. It must be admitted that emotive words are far more often used to raise shallow excitement than deep feeling, and this still further complicates the task of deciding when they are being used legitimately. But it is a task that must be done and cannot be abandoned in favour of over-simplifications in either direction about the place of emotion.

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The unfortunate thing about the indiscriminate abjurement of emotion is that it is surrounded with an aura of "the scientific" and the "intellectual." Dr. Thouless discussing emotion in everyday speech says: "If in the interests of exact thinking we used no such (emotive) words and confined ourselves to factual statements with emotionally neutral words we shauld have become exact only at the price of having become intolerably dull." In fact, if we fail to realise the proper place of emotion in reaching certain kinds of decisions—those involving value judgments—we have become much less exact. There is nothing "scientific" or intellectually superior about such muddled thinking but it is frequently proclaimed as such and passes for such.

Nor is dullness the only penalty to be paid if we neglest our emotional life (which to do him justice Dr. Thouless is far from advocating). Darwin in his Autobiography confesses: ". . . now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry . . . I have also lost my taste for pictures and music . . . My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts. . . The loss of these tastes is a loss of happiness and may possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character, by enfeebling the emotional part of our nature."

This emotional atrophy is hardly less tragic than the loss of the power of logical thought. Politically its consequences can be disastrous. Nazism was as much the product of emotional barrenness and distortion as it was of "unscientific" thought, and we have doubtless all heard Communists dismiss the "irrelevant emotion" of those who felt that the starvation of Kulaks and the forced labour camps were too high a price to pay in the name of scientific progress.

If we are to get the "real democracy" that Dr. Thouless wants or simply to prevent a nuclear catastrophe we shall have to recognise much more clearly than he does the vital role that emotion must play in political thought.

PPU Religion Commission
BAZAAR
Saturday November 14
King's Weigh House Church Hall
Binney Street, W.1. (Opposite Selfridges)
3 p.m. Opening, Hugh Brock, Editor of Peace News
4 p.m. Dora Russell, Story of Caravan of Peace
5 p.m. Antony Bates, Demonstration—The Artist at Work
Art Exhibition, Stalls, Cafeteria
PROCEEDS P.N. AND P.P.U

PEOPLE AND PLACES

FOR THE SAKE OF HUMANITY

A SPECIALLY hired public relations man is directing the current US Army Chemical Corps' campaign to counter public revulsion to the use of germs and gas as weapons.

The campaign started in earnest in April with public addresses by military officers, Walter Schneir stated in "The Reporter" of October 1.

He gives this outline of the Chemical Corps' message to the American people:

- The public must be informed about germs and gas to correct the mistaken impression that these weapons are barbarous.
- Actually these weapons are humane. Some of them, such as psychochemicals and non-lethal gases, can cause temporary insanity, destroy the will to resist, turn brave men into cowards—all without killing people.
- Germs and gas do not destroy property.
- The Soviet Union has such weapons and would use them.
- Present United States policy not to use these weapons except in retaliation is dangerous and exposes America to disaster.
- A man with a brief case filled with germs or gas would be able to introduce one or both of these weapons into the ventilating system of a building.
- In order to improve its research and development of germ and gas weapons, the Chemical Corps needs more money.

Nitrogen mustards, nerve gases, tear gas and vomit gas are being stockpiled, Schneir continued. At Fort Detrick, Maryland, infected insects are kept constantly available: mosquitos with yellow fever, malaria and dengue; fleas with plague; ticks with tularemia, relapsing fever and Colorado fever; houseflies with cholera, anthrax and dysentery.

Studies are under way on the most effective means of spreading plant diseases, and on the use of aerosols in spreading bacilli, viruses and toxins.

PERSON TO PERSON

WE are very grateful to all who have helped Headquarters Fund to get beyond the £700. The result has been mainly due to a few members who have sent substantial amounts, and the thanks of all who are concerned about the spread of pacifism will go to them.

I hope that this will encourage the many others who have not yet responded to follow their example, because we still have a long way to go before reaching our aim for the year. We have in fact eight weeks in which to raise £500. That might sound a formidable task if there were only a small number who could help, but we should be able to rely on hundred of pacifists who have not yet contributed to the cost of the work of the Peace Pledge Union this year.

Are YOU one of these? I feel sure you would not refuse to give me 2s. 6d. or 5s., or perhaps even more if I could come to your house to collect it. Unfortunately I cannot do that, but please don't let the additional trouble of buying a postal order or writing a cheque and putting it in an envelope deter you from giving us the help we need. I am asking you this just as personally as if I were on your doorstep.

STUART MORRIS,
General Secretary.

Our aim for the year: £1,250.
Amount received to date: £702.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.

And some fell on stony ground

"I am old enough in the service of the House to recall some of the great speeches made by Lord Baldwin in support of the Statute of Westminster and those great ideals which were to convert the British Empire into a great Commonwealth fertilised with self-government."—Sir Robert Cary, MP, House of Commons, October 20.

Man's future

THE BBC's Reith Lectures for 1959, which start on Sunday night, will be delivered by Professor P. B. Medawar.

He has made significant contributions to the study of growth, ageing and immunity, and will be giving the six lectures on "The Future of Man." He is Jodrell Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at University College, London.

Professor Medawar will indicate the present state of knowledge of the biological status of man. The mechanism and peculiarities of human evolution will be discussed, but he will be especially concerned with the possible evolution of our species and the forms this could take.

This will involve an examination of the evolutionary forces acting now, including the often unforeseen genetic effects of cultural patterns, economic and social policy.

In his first lecture, on "The Fallibility of Prediction," Professor Medawar discusses the regulation of population growth, including why "gloomy predictions" of a "catastrophic" decline in Britain's population are no longer accepted.

The biological meaning of "fitness" will be discussed on November 22, followed by a consideration of the control of the processes of change. The fourth lecture discusses the biological effects of features of contemporary society.

Attention then moves from physical to mental "improvement" in "Intelligence and Fertility" on December 13. Finally, Professor Medawar states the debt man's status owes to the human brain, which makes it possible to envisage a new, non-genetic type of evolution in the future.

This year, for the first time, the Reith Lectures will be repeated the following evening in the Third programme. Anyone concerned for the future of the human race should listen.

Ammon's mission

AMMON HENNACY, veteran US war-resister, was jailed for six months in August for his part in the protest at the missile base near Omaha, Nebraska.

Here are extracts from his advance letter to Judge Robinson, whom he knew he would confront in court:

"In accordance with the Gandhian approach of goodwill to those whom one opposes, I am notifying you that on Monday morning, August 24, I will go over the fence at the missile base as my co-worker Karl Meyer has done, and as my other pacifist friends have done in our witness against the crime of this age: atomic war.

"I have also notified the SAC authorities, the FBI, and others, as has been my custom since 1943 when I first refused to pay an income tax for war. I would have been out in your city with the others but I just finished fasting and picketing at the income tax office here for 14 days as a penance for the 14 years since we killed the innocent people at Hiroshima.

"I was a conscientious objector and refused to register for the draft in both wars and did time for it. Like Karl Meyer I also refused to take part in the war game which they call air raid drill here in New York City and was arrested for it for five consecutive years . . .

"I am also a pacifist who was a social worker in Milwaukee for 11 years, for the county, during which time I handled the most difficult cases of violence with success in my pacifist manner. . . .

"It may be difficult for you to believe that I do not come to Omaha to cause you and the missile folk trouble—this is only incidental—or that I have any hope of stopping the missile development.

"My mission is to awake those Quakers and half-pacifists over the country who say they believe in peace to wake up and do something more than write letters to Congressmen, or to sign petitions addressed to them. . . ."

Quote

"Let us not forget that we, after all, are only a few hundred yards from the statue of the British 'Mau Mau' leader, Queen Boadicea, who murdered no fewer than 70,000 Romans with her chariots and spears because they took her land and whipped and flogged her and her children. Nationalism can take a primitive or an advanced form."—Anthony Wedgwood Benn, MP, House of Commons, November 2.

—Phyz

Miami reverses segregation ban

THE Miami, Florida, City Commission has ordered the city manager, Mr. Ira Wilard, to reverse his decision to open the city's recreational facilities, including swimming pools, to Negroes.

The Commission acted after the Mayor, Mr. Robert King, said: "I have great fear of what would happen if this order were put into effect."

In PN, October 30, Jim Peck described a non-violent demonstration at a segregated lunch counter in Miami.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY MORALITY

IN Italy's Alpine region, north of Verona, a simple white monument was erected recently in honour of an Italian priest and an unknown German soldier.

In 1944 Father Domenico Mercante, parish priest of Giazza, offered himself as a hostage to a group of German paratroopers if they would spare his parishioners. The Germans decided to shoot the priest.

One soldier, however, could not bring himself to obey such a command. "I cannot shoot a priest," he explained. He was placed next to Father Domenico and the two died side by side.

At the unveiling of the monument this year, German embassy officials, parishioners of the priest and church officials were present.

Bishop Ferraro of Verona celebrated Mass at the site and later praised both the Italian priest and the German soldier. Father Domenico was the "good shepherd who offered his life for his sons," the Bishop said, and the soldier "preferred to obey his conscience rather than an unjust order."

Both men were soldiers—the priest "a soldier of charity and the German a soldier of justice refusing to punish innocence," said Guido Gonella, Minister of Justice.

"The example," he continued, "of a priest and a soldier killed by the same rifle fire, so that not only the written laws were respected but also the unwritten ones, constitutes an example of great moral value, leading one to believe that the cause of peace among men can find, in the conscience of humble but heroic spirits, stronger protection than can be guaranteed by the hard and troubled work of politics and diplomacy."

Ironically, neither legal recognition nor church support has been given in Italy to conscientious objectors to military service.

—By Sybil Morrison—

THE POPPY DRUG

The Act of Remembrance . . . was watched by thousands of people who lined the pavements ten deep. . . . The service with the laying of wreaths . . . was televised.—The Daily Telegraph. November 9, 1959.

ONCE again the fieldgun in Horse Guards Parade has warned Londoners that they are expected to observe two minutes of silence, and in towns and villages over all the country similar arrangements have demanded the same gesture of reverence to a myth.

It is possible that those bereaved in two world wars may obtain some consolation through this now completely stereotyped procedure; it is possible that they may gaze with awe upon Cabinet Ministers and Opposition Leaders holding enormous poppy wreaths, and at the Royal Family suitably attired in black, looking on from a balcony while the Queen's husband props up a poppy wreath on the base of that empty tomb, the Cenotaph; it is also possible that those who really grieve stay at home, and the "thousands" lining "the pavements" have merely come to see the military spectacle.

Poppies are as familiar in the cornfields of Fifeshire as they are in Flanders, but the blood of a generation slaughtered in Flanders was sentimentalised by comparison to the poppies that persistently grew over the ruins and the corpses, and they have now been forced in the hot house of arranged emotionalism for the purpose of drugging the public mind against the hard truth about war.

They are sold in the streets in order to secure, by playing upon this sentimental string, money for the maimed, the mentally afflicted, and the dependants of those "doomed, conscripted ones" of two world wars. These victims, in fact, are to be dependent upon whether passers-by can afford a penny or a pound, instead of upon the Governments who sent them to war, and ought to be responsible.

It might have been expected that after the horror of "obliteration bombing" and the atom bomb, of the Korean war and the use of napalm, people would have grown cynical and disillusioned; that they would not, in fact, have crowded in the streets to see the laying of wreaths, nor stand in silence to commemorate these crimes. This, however, is not so; the poppy drug still works.

At least after the First World War it was possible to believe in a kind of dedication to "never again," and many people did indeed believe that this slaughter could not possibly be repeated. Those beliefs, however, crashed to their doomed end as soon as the Hitler war started, and even the rejoicings when it finished had an air about them of organised emotion, rather than the free upsurging of almost insane relief that culminated in the wild scenes of November 11, 1918. No one knew then that the figure ELEVEN had been agreed upon as a worth while symbol, and that the killing and dying went on up to that moment so that the eleventh hours of the eleventh day of the eleventh month could be held in reverence for posterity.

The world to-day is faced with the inexorable consequences of these bitter battles between nations; the deliberate use of weapons designed to utterly destroy whole areas of populations; the ruthless disregard for the humanities and for the needs and rights of helpless people, has led inevitably to a drugged acceptance of nuclear weapons with their fearful potential to destroy mankind. Yet people are still asked to look upon this business of war as though it were something of which they could, and indeed should, be proud.

Poppies are the symbol, not of blood shed in a righteous cause, but of drugged dreams and apathy; it is time they were left to grow in peace among the corn. There may be, at this eleventh hour, a slight sign of thaw in the bitterness of the cold war, but there can be no real relief until war has been denounced as totally intolerable, and discarded.

A U.N. VOTE

IT is pleasant to be able to begin this new form of commentary by calling attention to the first unanimous vote ever passed by the General Assembly in all its existence. Every one of its 82 members has just voted for a resolution to pass on to the new ten-nation disarmament committee, due to meet early in 1960, all proposals connected with disarmament submitted during the present session.

In itself this means little, but the final paragraph of the resolution was gratifying. It expressed the hope that "measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control will be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time."

Also to be welcomed is the concession announced by Mr. Tsarapkin on November 3 that Russia is now willing to take part in a joint study with Britain and America of the problem how to detect and identify underground nuclear tests. Previously, Moscow had insisted on the adequacy of measures which later researches had shown as effective only for high altitude and ground level explosions. Underground tests could thus still escape identification because their effect on seismographs is similar to that of ordinary earth tremors and earthquakes.

The Russian concession was accompanied by a list of suggested terms of reference for the technical working group, plus the proposal that their work should be completed within two or three weeks. One American spokesman having at once declared these terms of reference "totally unacceptable," and British reaction being apparently that they "will need careful drafting and may not be quite on the lines of the Russian wording," it seems improbable that Moscow's wish for completion of the study within three weeks will be fulfilled.

The Sahara Test

INEVITABLY, as one thinks of the abolition of nuclear tests, France's determination to explode her first atom bomb in the Sahara springs to mind. The various campaigns and protests against it lie outside the scope of this commentary, concerned mainly with the political aspect of current affairs. But even from this restricted viewpoint the issue calls for attention.

The Political Committee of the United Nations has had submitted to it a draft resolution sponsored by Morocco and 19 other Afro-Asian countries to urge France to refrain from the projected test; and, sad to relate, Britain has already come down firmly on the side of France. The eventual voting on the resolution is still to come as these words are written, but everybody knows that the debate will be protracted and acrimonious, with the majority of Afro-Asian states in blunt and angry opposition to France and her supporters.

Whatever may be said by Westerners about the enormous distances between the proposed location in the Sahara of the test and the most bitterly complaining African countries, the Afro-Asians see in the whole project an arrogant claim to use a territory much nearer to non-white countries than to their own for tests already self-condemned by the mere existence of inter-white negotiations for their total abolition.

It is surely a situation calling for an answer to this question: Is it a wise policy, in existing world conditions, to antagonise the Afro-Asian peoples?

COMMENTARY

By

Roy Sherwood

Berlin and France

FRENCH Foreign Affairs Minister Couve de Murville's speech on November 6 to the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris strengthens the belief that France, presumably in concert with Western Germany, now supports the idea that the Berlin problem be pushed into the background. He said the best thing for the West would be the maintenance of the *status quo*, and that the assurances exchanged between Mr. Khrushchev and President Eisenhower at Camp David tended to show there was no longer a question of urgency.

If this seem puzzling after the early fuss to prevent the Russians from widening the basis of "Summit" discussions, the American commentator Walter Lippman gives a realistic explanation in addition to that previously furnished regarding Adenauer motives. He points out that whatever change might be made in the existing provisions governing the West Berlin situation must of necessity amount to *de facto* recognition of the East German Republic—which would be as distasteful to the Chancellor (who has become important in NATO matters) as the idea of recognising China is to the State Department at Washington. Both prefer to shut their eyes to facts.

President de Gaulle himself is entering upon a phase of increasing internal difficulties. The Mitterand case, with its charges and counter-charges between well-known personalities, shows how far removed he is from having succeeded in cleaning out the pigsty of political intrigue which marked the Fourth Republic. Intrigue is still rampant, but it is now mostly directed against himself, and terrorist action has moved well forward in Metropolitain France. In a different man one might suspect that the stiffening about French rights to military independence within NATO must be due to the wish to divert internal attention on an external issue.

Caribbean Arms

THE armaments trade has apparently not yet ceased to be a law unto itself. Alistair Cooke, writing in The Guardian on November 2, says that the American Consuls in Belgium, Britain, France, Spain and Sweden have been requested by Washington to report on the export from these countries of arms to President Castro of Cuba and to his rival Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

Britain, it is alleged, has sold (or is selling) Hawker Hunters to Castro and Vampires to Trujillo; and, together with Belgium, takes the view that these sales are for purely defensive purposes. As far as memory goes, no armaments deal has ever been admitted to be for any other purpose, which has not prevented the deal from making war considerably easier.

The distance from Europe to the Caribbean area concerned is, on average, about 4,000 miles; that from the tip of Florida to Cuba is 150. No further explanation seems to be needed to account for American misgivings about the purely defensive nature of these armaments. Distance is a great comforter where non-nuclear war is concerned, and armaments orders are an easy help to industry.

Nehru's Position

IT is a matter of deep concern to the whole world that Pandit Nehru is in danger of losing his hold on the Indian people. Warlike talk in Delhi is on the increase, and the representative there of The Times reported on November 5 that the press was then "plainly hopeful" of drawing from the Prime Minister a warning to China that to push on into Indian territory would mean war. If the Nehru guidance were now to come to grief the outlook would be disastrous.

The immediate question is how far Moscow can restrain China. It is a hard assignment for Mr. Khrushchev just when he had reason to hope that his external policies were showing signs of gradual success.

Labour Policy

WITH my attention mainly concentrated on foreign affairs, I cannot claim to be an expert on British internal Party politics. But I have read the post-mortems on Labour's Election failure and many prophecies that Labour will never return to office unless nationalisation and socialism are played down.

This seems to me wrong for two reasons. First, the less important one: I cannot see that the difficulties of recent British nationalisations—their failure if you wish—is a valid argument.

No one today wants to denationalise the postal services anywhere, which started as private enterprise; the French had only one really good rail line, the PLM, before nationalisation; since then their rail service has become magnificent. German railways, for decades a model of efficiency, were nationalised (under an imperial government) so long ago that nobody remembers the exact date. The French Renault motor works, also nationalised, produce cars at competitive prices, and if space allowed I could continued the list of successful nationalisations in various parts of the world for several more paragraphs.

What this suggests to me is that the alternative is not nationalisation or free enterprise, but the way it has been handled in Britain or the way they do these things elsewhere.

My second and more important point is this: these prophecies might be justified if Britain existed in a vacuum. But what about Russian progress in the next five years? A working day already reduced to seven hours, to be gradually reduced to three or four, fast growth towards Western standards in consumption goods, no income tax, no recognisable taxation at all before long, combined with progressive slackening of restrictions on individual liberty—these are the things of which Moscow will not allow the world to remain in ignorance.

Will the people who disregarded large issues in the last Election and failed to vote for Labour because "they had never had it so good" then still think too badly of socialism and nationalisation to treat it as a much alive issue? I do not think so.

There are probably more brickbats in store for me than hallelujahs for stating this as my opinion. But I shall put up with them if my speculations stir my readers into thought.

THIS IS YOUR WORLD

Hungarian executions

FIFTEEN Hungarian teenagers were executed in September and 150 others will be in small groups as they reach Hungary's legal capital punishment age of 18. They were convicted of treason after the revolt in October, 1956.

This was stated by a prominent Hungarian educator, Dean Kalman Roller, director of the Sopron division of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of British Columbia, and reported by The Times' Vancouver correspondent on October 29.

The Dean has appealed to the President of the University, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, for an appeal to Mr. Khrushchev by the whole University against the impending executions.

At the time of the Hungarian revolt the Forestry Faculty and students of Sopron University fled from Hungary and were re-established at the University of British Columbia.

More German arms (cont.)

THE West German Government has again asked the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, to lift restrictions on the production of certain weapons, The Times' Bonn correspondent reported on November 2.

Latest requests are for raising the maximum tonnage of warships, and permission to make certain sea mines.

These demands follow the recent decision authorising the manufacture of certain missiles in Germany.

The ceiling of 3,000 tons for warships is inadequate because of recent developments in naval weapons, such as missile launchers.

'Improvements' all round

IMPROVEMENTS in Soviet air defences have caused the Strategic Air Command to speed up training in low-level bombing tactics, a US Air Force spokesman announced on November 6.

Seven air corridors, each 500 miles by 20, have been created in the USA for B-47 and B-52 jet bombers on low-level practice flights, Reuter reported from Washington.

The corridors will be banned to civilian aircraft for a minimum of two months from November 23. The SAC will continue training for high-level bombing also.

The South African Government does not intend to introduce television into the country because neither the state nor parents could control programmes. This explanation by the Posts and Telegraphs Minister, Dr. Albert Hertzog, was made in a statement to "Die Vaderland" newspaper and reported by Reuter from Johannesburg on October 29.

The daily average number of hospital beds occupied in Britain during 1958 was 418,000, of which 48 per cent were occupied by patients suffering from mental disorder. The Minister of Health, Mr. Walker-Smith, revealed this on November 3 in a written answer to a Parliamentary question from Mr. Norman Dodds, MP.

India and 34 other nations tabled a draft resolution at the United Nations on November 3 which would have the General Assembly express its "deep regret and concern" that South Africa has not ended its policy of racial discrimination.

Prime Minister Macmillan has again refused to appoint an independent committee to investigate and report on the Suez war. His latest refusal was on November 5 in a written answer to a Parliamentary question from Mr. Arthur Lewis, MP.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, a three-year jail sentence was given to John Taylor Coggins, 39, for throwing a bomb into the Mayor's office in September as a protest against desegregation measures, The Times reported on November 6.

Rain falling recently over Perth, Western Australia, has shown radio-activity higher than normal though not dangerous, according to a check by the state's Health Department, The Times reported on November 3.

The Canadian Government will waive the usual immigration requirements for sponsored refugees who enter Canada during World Refugee Year, The Times reported on November 7.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) had an income in 1958 of approximately £8,200,000 (mostly from 87 governments), the UN Information Centre in London announced on November 1.

Recognition of East Germany by Britain was again refused by the Foreign Secretary on November 9 in a written answer to a Parliamentary question from Mr. Arthur Lewis, MP.

The first 14 Sidewinder missiles for Japan were flown there from the United States on November 6, The Times reported the following day.

Eighty per cent of the US Navy's 800-odd ships are "obsolete or obsolescent," Time magazine reported on Monday.

PROCTORS—PAST AND PRESENT

By Geoffrey Carnall

SO the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Oxford University has been having trouble with the Proctors. What else can you expect? The Proctors exist to keep Oxford respectable. The CND's opinions are bad enough, but its ingrained habit of marching up and down the country must seem intolerable.

In my young day, peace organisations at Oxford gave no trouble at all. Just after the war our militancy was confined to meetings arranged by the Pacifist Association, and prayers offered up by the Fellowship of Reconciliation. When I was a research student there seven or eight years ago, however, the position had slightly improved. In particular there was the Oxford University Peace Association, sponsored by a surprisingly wide range of societies, from the Conservatives to the Communists.

OUPA's critics complained that its resolutions might have been drafted by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, but its mere existence was remarkable at a time when "peace" was a dirty word. Was there, one wondered, quite so much unanimity about the necessity of NATO as was commonly assumed? Perhaps there was, but it would be interesting to find out. So a few of us persuaded OUPA to run a sort of Gallup poll. The job of arranging it was left to a research student in statistics and myself. The statistician—his name wasn't Smith, but let us call him that—did most of the work. All I had to do was to keep him from making the questionnaire too long.

Summoned to his office

Most of the questions were cast in the form of "With which of the following statements do you agree?" For example, "The Korean War was begun by aggression from North Korea; by aggression from South Korea; by a frontier incident." We tried to express all likely points of view on German rearmament, the atomic bomb, the relative importance of economic aid and military strength, and much else. When the questionnaire was finished, we submitted it to the OUPA committee.

A Conservative representative objected to one of the preliminary questions, which was accordingly removed. All that then remained was to get Proctorial permission. A copy was sent to the Senior Proctor, and two days later Smith and I were summoned to his office. The conversation went something like this :—

"This questionnaire," said the Proctor, considering the document on his desk, "what exactly do you mean to gain by it?"

He looked up inquiringly, and I began a rehearsed speech. "As a matter of interest the Peace Association want to find out what in fact undergraduate opinion is on the causes of international tension, the war in Korea, and so forth."

"And when you have found out, what then?"

"We'd thought of preparing a report for the *Isis*."

"As the opinion of the University, no doubt?"

Sensational results?

Now, put like this, it did sound a bit pretentious, and I felt constrained to manœuvre carefully. "We should of course explain the methods by which the replies have been obtained."

"I do not doubt your good faith in this matter," said the Proctor, with a disconcerting air of knowing goodfellowship. "But what if there is anything in your *report*, as you call it, which could be sensationalised by the press? I need not remind you of the effects of the 'King and Country' debate in the Union."

"Oh, come now," put in Smith, "are we likely to get any sensational results?"

"I think it is more than likely," said the Proctor severely. "Suppose that you can induce people to take the thing seriously, how many are going to take the trouble to fill *this* in?" He waved the typescript in the air, and one was bound to admit, sadly, that perhaps it was rather long. Smith, however, valiantly resisted this Proctorial objection.

"I don't see," he said, "why a sufficiently large proportion should not do so to make an adequate sample."

"I will tell you who will complete it." The Proctor's voice was decisive "The cranks, the busybodies, the self-important. They will take it seriously, no doubt. And you haven't reckoned with the humorists. What an opening you will give them!" He smiled, and it was evident that in his time he too had been a humorist.

"Their efforts will be easy enough to identify."

"Leaving you with the cranks and the busybodies, who will constitute "the opinion of Oxford.'"

"If the sample turns out to be too small," I said, "we shall have to admit failure. But I'm not convinced that your prediction is accurate." Here I stopped, just in time. I was going to support my optimism by referring to the inquiry into religion at Oxford which the magazine Cherwell had carried out when I was an undergraduate. This had been all right, but it had been followed by an inquiry into the Oxford Woman, in which one of the questions had been so improper that the paper had been banned and the editor rusticated. To refer to Cherwell at all while in the Proctors' office would have been tactless.

'Questions are loaded'

"You realise, I suppose," the Proctor continued, "that statistical investigation is not a matter for amateurs. It can only be reliably undertaken by specialists."

"I *am* a statistician," said Smith, rather cross.

"Indeed?" The Proctor's scepticism was very provoking. "Well, I do not doubt your good faith, but these questions of yours are loaded—unconsciously so, perhaps, but nevertheless distinctly loaded."

"I thought," said Smith, "particular care had been taken to avoid that. The statements we invite people to endorse represent the various possible points of view, in the terms in which those points of view are usually stated."

"So I see, so I see," said the Proctor irritably. "But listen to this: 'It is wrong to rearm a country like Germany which has so recently committed crimes against humanity.' Aren't you pushing a point of view there?"

"But that's only one of several statements on German rearmament. What about the one on the 'menace of Soviet imperialism'?"

The Proctor was unperturbed. "I hope I need not repeat that I do not doubt your good faith. But these questions struck me as loaded as soon as I saw them. I put them in front of some of my friends, and they all had the same impression."

Smith was annoyed, but not quite sufficiently annoyed to query the validity of the Senior Proctor's random sample. I tried a new approach. "If it is the form in which the questions are put which is the real trouble, would it help if we were to modify them?"

"Mr. Carnall," said the Proctor, "I am a busy man. I have given up my time this morning because I do not want to seem arbitrary. You must understand that I could forbid this business outright. I think it is unwise, and that you would do well to drop it."

In the end he conceded that the questionnaire could be circulated in any college whose Dean did not object. Some Deans were approached, and at least one did not object. But we did *not* carry out the investigation.

Challenging orthodoxy

The Proctors were quite right, of course, to scent mischief in our poll. Nobody would have suggested having one if there had not been a few signs of uneasiness about the ruling natonic orthodoxy. I don't think our questions were "loaded," but to ask questions at all can be subversive.

The Proctors stopped the questions being put on that occasion mainly by conjuring up in our minds the intrinsic difficulties of the undertaking, and by throwing in an obstacle of their own to help matters along. This shrewdly calculated discouragement worked, because at that time the impulse to challenge orthodoxy, though it existed, was weak. Nowadays the Proctors have to resort to the fine and the ban.

It must be irritating for the CND. But how times have changed! It is enough to make one believe in Progress.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29

One day March leaving USAF/RAF H-Patrol Base at 10 a.m., preceded by 24-hour vigil.

All enquiries to Secretary, Oxford Area CND, Mrs. Durham, 88 Southfield Road, Oxford.

CHRISTMAS!

International Peace Week at Friendship House, Bückeburg, Germany. Acc. 23—30. Celebrations, excursions, conferences, homeliness. Fee £5 10s. Details from A. Brocklehurst, 6 Endsleigh St., W.C.1.

DO WE NEED A NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY?

4 Lectures at 3.45 p.m.

by Antony Bates

(a) **HAS SOCIALISM FAILED?** Sunday, 15 Nov.

(b) **QUANTITATIVENESS & POLITICS** Sunday, 29 Nov.

(c) **CONSCIOUSNESS & A NEW PROGRAMME** Sunday, 6 Dec.

(d) **A NEW PARTY** Sunday, 20 Dec.

at

ALEXANDER WOOD ROOM
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5 CALEDONIAN ROAD, KINGS CROSS
LONDON, N.1

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'INDIA AND CHINA'

IT is true that many Western pacifists have been starry-eyed over India, but I feel that, editorially, Peace News is still being taken in by Indian propaganda when it states without any qualification that China has begun to lay claims to areas which had for a long time been considered part of India.

By whom were they so considered? Has any Chinese Government ever subscribed to this view? The fact that India has inherited a frontier drawn up by British imperialists does not make it sacrosanct now that China is for the first time for many years in a position to challenge it. Maybe the Chinese have given Western politicians and press an opportunity to "harden opinion" against themselves, but this has not normally swayed the views of pacifists!

Could Peace News please suggest a solution to the China-India border problem? This would be a better use for your editorial space that that incredible tale about Chinese troops beating clowns dressed up like Khrushchev. Since you regard it as serious enough for front page prominence, perhaps you could reveal the source of this world shattering news and tell us whether the troops did this because they liked Khrushchev or because they did not like him. There are two possibilities you know: think about it!

I fear however that this is only part of the more general attitude of your editorial writer. Even over the Khrushchev proposals for total disarmament, Peace News seems to have been more concerned with the differences of approach between China and Russia, than with putting pressure on the British Government to make some sort of positive response.

A few British politicians made embarrassed noise in favour of the idea whilst the election campaign was still on, but it is clearly being hoped that the plan will be allowed to die a natural death. It is probably of some value for us to make the politicians at least pretend that they are in favour of a negotiated peace. This too would surely have been a better subject for a front page editorial than a muddled and inaccurate item purporting to give the "simple" facts of the dispute on the India-China border.

It is regrettable that Peace News on occasion develops the anti-Communist approach, not of the Daily Mail as another correspondent suggested, but of The Guardian, where pseudo-scientific analysis of half-truths takes the place of honest reporting in the hands of the "expert" on Communism. May Peace News be saved from a second Victor Zorza!—**TED BERROW, "Hillcrest," Windmill Hill, Alton, Hants.**

WAR ON WANT

IN view of the excellent publicity given in last week's Peace News to the War on Want movement, I wonder if I might be allowed to add those addresses most helpful to readers anxious to throw their weight into this campaign. These are as follows :

The Federation of War on Want groups, 47 Firth Avenue, Sheffield—for information concerning those British groups in touch with the Federation.

The War on Want Trust, 9 Madeley Rd., London, W.5, for help towards the creation of new groups, posters, literature, initial expenditure, etc.

The North London Action Council for War on Want, which seeks to stimulate action in North London. 10 Candler Street, London, N.15.

In addition a National Youth War on Want movement is being planned, and those interested in this aspect of the work should get in touch with Frank Lees, 8 Western Elms Avenue, Reading.

At the present moment, when statesmen themselves speak in terms of "total disarmament," may not the pacifist's goal be achieved by arousing, not fear of one weapon, but concern for the starving?—**OLWEN BATTERSBY, 80 Muswell Hill Road, London, N.10.**

PRISONERS FOR PEACE DAY

Ex-prisoners

who have been gaoled for conscience sake are invited (with their wives and husbands) by the National Council of the Peace Pledge Union to a

SOCIAL EVENING

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All welcome

JIM PECK (left) WRITES ON
SOUTH AMERICA'S FADING FASCISM AND

The most ruthless dictator left

SEVEN years have elapsed since Andres Requena, anti-Trujillo editor, was murdered in the hallway of a New York tenement. Three and a half years have gone by since Jesus de Galindez, author of "The Era of Trujillo," was kidnapped on the streets of New York never to be heard from again.

The evening after the Requena assassination, a few concerned Dominicans and US citizens met at my apartment and the Requena Memorial Committee (now the Requena-Galindez Memorial Committee) was formed. Thus started my work in a movement against one of the world's most ruthless dictators, who has now been in power for almost 30 years—Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo.

Since then, I have been more acutely aware of the Latin-American political situation. In the intervening years, Latin-American Fascism, then at its peak, has declined to the point where only four small countries in the area are ruled by dictators. Peron of Argentina, Rojas-Pinilla of Colombia, Perez-Jimenez of Venezuela (whom President Eisenhower decorated), and Batista of Cuba have been deposed and are in exile. Somoza senior of Nicaragua has been assassinated.

Of the four dictators now in power—Stroessner of Paraguay, Duvalier of Haiti, Somoza junior of Nicaragua and Trujillo of Santo Domingo—the latter is by far the most extremist and the strongest. According to Galindez's book, completed just prior to his kidnapping, 140 political murders were committed by Trujillo in the Dominican "Republic." This does not include his murder victims abroad such as Requena in New York, several Dominicans in Haiti and Cuba and Galindez, himself. Additional political assassinations have been perpetrated by the Dominican dictator since Galindez's death. Murder threats have been received by the two men with whom I have worked most closely in the anti-Trujillo movement: Nicolas Silfa, secretary of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano and Wenzell Brown, author of "Angry Men, Laughing Men."

Trujillo's method in these crimes could be described as the "clean" liquidation (like the "clean" bomb). There is no arrest, no document to doctor up, no phoney trial to stage, no prison sentence to impose. The victim simply vanishes, period. Trujillo is reputed to have the most comprehensive secret police system in this hemisphere and the US is said to make use of it for anti-Communist probing throughout Latin-America.

A unique aspect of Trujillo is that he is the only dictator who has ever attempted to promote himself in the US by Madison Avenue advertising techniques. He buys full-page ads. in the daily newspapers. On occasion, he has had his picture on centrally located billboards with the slogan "Peace and Progress." He attempts to buy newspapermen, magazine writers and authors—threatening or smearing them if they fail to go along.

War against Castro

Since he owns most of the economic enterprises in Santo Domingo, his funds are virtually limitless—that is, almost. Presently his government is reported to be deeply in debt for the first time following purchase of some $50,000,000 worth of armaments. While his alleged purpose is to defend the Dominican "Republic" against invasion from Cuba, it is widely believed that he would like to invade Cuba and, by defeating Castro, rout the forces of democracy in Latin-America.

He has been discouraged in this ambition by the US Government, which wants to avert open warfare in the Caribbean, even though it frowns on the Castro regime in general and its land expropriation in particular. Right wing forces in the US are especially anti-Castro. Senator Eastland's Committee gave a public audience to the Cuban air force chief who defected and is accusing Castro of being a Communist. Actually, he is not, according to available evidence, though the Communists are again active in Cuba for the first time since Batista was deposed.

Castro has become the rallying point of the democratic forces in Latin-America just as Trujillo has for the remnants of the forces of dictatorship. But the Cuban leader is facing strong opposition from the moneyed interests—at home as well as in the US.

"Some elements on the island—those who own property, operate businesses and industries and who were formerly well-to-do—are bitter in their disillusionment but they are far in a minority," wrote R. Hart Phillips in the New York Times, November 1.

On the other hand, the government "has today the fanatical support of the majority of the workers and peasants who are the greater part of the republic's population," Phillips added. This was born out by a friend of mine who just returned from his honeymoon in Havana. He told me that what struck him most was the evidence of support for Castro found everywhere: on the streets, aboard buses, in restaurants, etc.

The final chapter of Castro versus Trujillo or vice-versa has not yet been written, but the forces which Trujillo represents are definitely on the downgrade in Latin-America.

WHEN YOU LOBBY YOUR NEW MP

NIGEL NICOLSON, whose principled stand as a Tory MP won wide respect at the time of Suez, gives this advice to lobbyists in his book published last year "People and Parliament"*:

"Any national body which seeks to bring pressure on Members of Parliament will be more likely to succeed if it organises the campaign on a constituency-Member basis. Roneos addressed and posted from a London headquarters have only one destination, the waste-paper basket. But a letter written in personal terms from the local branch of the society will certainly be read and almost as certainly answered. It forces the Member to take the campaign seriously.

"Here is some more advice for campaign promoters: Stamp the letter with a 3d. stamp, post it to arrive on the Thursday morning before the relevant debate, put the essence of the case in a very short covering letter and enclose an expanded statement of the argument, find out which Members have a special interest in the subject (ten well-aimed letters are better than 630 circulars), interview the secretaries of the two relevant Party committees, and persuade local branches with Members on your select list to seek interviews with them in their constituencies."

* *Weidenfeld & Nicolson*: 18*s*.

Race and conscience

"RACE and Conscience in America," a review of race relations, contains suggestions on what must be done to complete the "unfinished business."

The review was prepared by an interracial working party assembled by the American Friends Service Committee and published by the University of Oklahoma Press. Copies at 50 cents may be ordered from any AFSC office, including 20, South 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

When the army goes electioneering

The following exchange took place when an official US Committee heard evidence regarding US Aid Operations in Laos on April 21, 1959:

Mr. Porter Hardy: I think you said the army was engaged in a civic action pre-election programme?

Mr. Brown: Yes, sir. They put on, through the Army, what we have called out there a civic action programme, Mr. Chairman. That consisted of the dissemination of Government propaganda, of Government programmes, of placing posters for the Conservative candidates all over the country, of going out and making speeches for the Government candidates, of maintaining order around the election booths . . .

Mr. Hardy: General, in so far as the election is concerned, the election didn't come out too successfully, did it . . . the Communists picked up an awful lot of representation. . . .

Mr. Brown: Sir, if the programme hadn't been put on I don't know what would have happened.

Mr. Hardy: Conceivably they might have elected more Communists.

Variety of interest at War on Want exhibition

SUPPORT for the War on Want Exhibition in London next January is growing. In terms of money it amounts to about £5,000.

"Great industrial firms are showing the schemes which bring new lands into full use," Frank Harcourt-Munning, Director of War on Want, told Peace News last week, and about 12 Emerging Nations are showing the things they have done since 1945 and what they still wish to do when capital is available.

"Every humanitarian organisation has joined with us to show the fine work they do overseas. UN agencies will show the scope of their work and the Missionary Societies have all entered into the spirit of things.

"We are now trying to interest the Art Schools in painting some murals showing the story of Africa. If this is possible this will be the finest picture story ever done and will be the centre of the Exhibition.

"We shall hold demonstrations in the Great Hall every evening and the programmes are taking shape.

"The youth demonstration on Jan. 23 should be one of the high lights of the week."

The Exhibition will open in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Jan. 16 and close on Jan. 23.

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MEETINGS

A POLICY FOR DISARMAMENT. A Way to Permanent Peace. Michael Lines (UNA), Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., W.C.1, on Tuesday, November 17, 7.15 p.m. Admn. free: questions, discussion. SPES.

ARCHBISHOP ROBERTS, SJ, speaks on nuclear disarmament at Friends House, Euston Road, on Wednesday, November 18, at 7.30 p.m. Catholics invite all interested.

MEETINGS for the discussion of fundamental religious problems and guidance with personal spiritual difficulties. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.30. Mr. G. Moss, 44 Ashley Rd., Upper Holloway, N.19.

"YOUR LUNGS AND SMOKING," Dr. Horace Joules, Caxton Hall, Monday, 16th November, 7.30 p.m. London Natural Health Society. Details: 70B Coulston Road, N.10.

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DORSET COTTAGE, attractive, near Shaftesbury, seven rooms, ¼ acre, for sale (mortgage available), £2,600 or to let furnished 4 gns. Sergean, Quarr, Gillingham, Dorset.

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RECULVER LODGE, Beltinge, Herne Bay, Kent. For weekends and late holidays. Vegetarians welcome. Microbus trip to the Tyrol, 15 days, Oct. 3, 75 gns. (Herne Bay 750).

PERSONAL

FAMILY PLANNING requisites by post anywhere. Booklet and price list free under plain cover. Premier Laboratories (Box 50), 333 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HOUSMANS BOOKSHOP are anxious to obtain for Vera Brittain copies of the 12th and 13th of her Search After Sunrise. Send a postcard stating impressions of Testament of Youth and a copy payment required.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL. Clause 83 of the International Sanitary Regulations allows objectors to vaccination to enter other countries without vaccination certificates. Further information from National Anti-Vaccination League, 2nd Floor, 26/28 Warwick Way, London, S.W.1.

LEICESTER & DISTRICT. For Painting and Decorating ring Anstey 3211. Stan Cotterill, L.I.B.D., 33 Sports Rd., Glenfield, Leicester.

SPEAKING AND WRITING lessons (correspondence, visit) 5s. Dorothy Matthews, BA, 32 Primrose Hill Road, London, N.W.3. PRImrose 5686.

WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to WRI, 88 Park Av., Enfield, Middlesex.

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LITERATURE

CONTACT—a South African Liberal fortnightly with inside news of the struggle against apartheid and colonialism. 6 months 12s., 12 months £1 3s. 6d. Box 1979, Cape Town, South Africa.

HATS OFF TO PROGRESS. Verses by John Nibb. 1s. 3d. post paid from BM/JONIB, W.C.1.

QUAKERISM. Information and literature respecting the Faith and Practice of the Religious Society of Friends, free on application to Friends Home Service Cttee., Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

THE RAILWAY REVIEW. The only and best informed TU newspaper. Trade Union and political news. Railway problems and working conditions featured in every issue. Every Friday. 12 pages. 4d

"SARVODAYA"—monthly magazine of the Bhoodan Movement in India may be obtained from Housmans Bookshop, 5 Caledonian Road, London, N.1, at 12s. yearly, or 1s. (post 2d.) each issue.

FOR SALE

TREE LOVERS' CALENDAR 1960, prepared by Richard St. Barbe Baker. Twelve woodland studies with carefully chosen poetry quotations—a perfect New Year gift, 5s. 6d. each, 60s. dozen calendars. From Calendar Secretary, Toad Hall, Blake Hill

SITUATIONS VACANT

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE which runs work-camps and renders practical aid to needy people, requires organising secretary, early 1960. Minimum salary £600 plus children's allowance. Details and forms from the Chairman of the Executive Committee, 72 Oakley Square, London, N.W.1.

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PEACE NEWS

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AFRICA HAD CIVILISATION WHILE BRITAIN WAS BARBARIAN

New explorations put the lie to reactionary argument

By Fenner Brockway, MP Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom

ONE of the most common objections voiced by reactionaries to the claims of colonial peoples to freedom is the allegation that they are new to civilisation and have no background of culture.

This was manifestly untrue of India, which gained independence only twelve years ago despite civilisations and cultures dating from earlier times than either came to Britain. It was untrue of Egypt or of the Greeks in Cyprus, descendants of civilisations and cultures before Christ. It is untrue of the people of Malta, descendants of the early Phœnician civilisation and culture, who are still denied the right to govern themselves.

When pressed, colonialists will admit that their argument fails in these instances, but they always confidently retort that Africa (except for Egypt) has no such inheritance. Its peoples are dismissed as having no roots in creative history.

Even if the argument were based in fact, it would not be conclusive. There must be a first emergence to civilisation for all peoples, and Africans have shown in their nine independent States that they can govern themselves as well as any colonial power.

Nor is civilisation, as we know it today, an unchallengeable measure of the right to self-government. One is not sure that the people of a modernised industrialised State are any happier or more generous than the people of less developed countries, and the civilisation of the H-bomb is not a stage of human progress of which any of us should be proud.

Proof is now accumulating, however, that the African is by no means rootless. During the last few years reports have appeared of discoveries in different parts of the continent which prove that civilisations existed in Africa whilst Britain and most of Europe were still barbarian.

The results of these explorations have now been published in the October issue of "The UNESCO Courier," the organ of the United Nations cultural agency. They will provide a profound shock to those patronising lords of present-day civilisation who regard the African as the embodiment of primitive man.

Basil Davidson claims that *homo sapiens*—man himself—may first have seen the light in Central and East Africa. For some 30 years now, the continent has yielded discovery after discovery, exemplified in the work of men like Dart, Breuil and Leakey, which have revolutionised earlier concepts of the remote origins of humanity, and which indicate that it may well be that the whole human race had its parentage in Africa, that all of us, Europeans, Americans, Asians, as well as the present population of the continent, are the descendents of an African race. A disturbing thought for the apartheid obsessed whites of South Africa!

Widespread evidence

The civilisations of Africa appear to have spread south from the Egyptian and Phœnician civilisations and west from the Arabian civilisation centuries before Christ.

There is evidence of them at Kush in the Sudan, in Ethiopia, Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Mozambique in East Africa, in the ancient city of Kumbi Saleh (probable site of the capital of mediæval Ghana), among the Sao people of early mediæval Chad, in Southern Rhodesia at Zimbabwe, and at Mapungubwe in the Transvaal.

So far only a fraction of the continent has been explored archæologically. The fact that the older civilisations have been revealed in such distant places shows how widespread they must have been.

What has actually been found? Take Zimbabwe, to the south of Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia. Here are the best preserved of a score of ruins of ancient cities, where gold, copper, iron and tin were mined some 12 centuries before Europeans entered a land they thought entirely savage.

There is the Kingdom of Benin in Nigeria, with works of art in bronze, ivory, wood, iron, pottery and other materials showing high technical skills fully developed before the coming of Europeans. These different products were contributed by distinct and highly organised guilds, each of which occupied a particular street in the city.

There is Kumbi Saleh, just north of the Mauritanian frontier, a town of stone, built round a large square from which several street branched out, with high buildings, including a mosque.

So one could go on. The illustrations in "The UNESCO Courier" show not only delicate works of art but the ruins of temples and palaces which remind one (though not so well preserved or perfect in form) of the ruins of Athens and Rome.

Never again can it be said that Africans have not the tradition of civilisation and culture. They inherit the creative tradition no less than other peoples. Given the opportunity to express themselves, their past proves that they can contribute a pattern of life and beauty which will enrich the world.

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DIARY

1. Send notices to arrive first post Mon.
2. Include Date, **TOWN, Time, Place** (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Tuesday, November 3—Sunday, November 15

LONDON, W.1: Nightly 7.30 p.m. (excluding Monday), Mat. Thursday, 2.30 p.m., St. Thomas' Church, Regent St. (behind Mappin & Webb). "People of Nowhere," by James Brabazon. Seats bookable at St. Thomas', GER 7986. World Refugee Year.

Friday, November 13

DUBLIN: 8 p.m. 6 Eustace St. "An International Seminar in Poland": Geoffrey D. Carnall. Irish Pacifist Movement.

HULL: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Percy St. Open Forum. Panel: Rev. W. Gill, Rev. W. R. G. Sargent, C. Brady, Stuart Morris. Question Master: Violet Mitchell. Adm. free. Collection. PPU.

Saturday, November 14

LONDON, E.17: 3.30 p.m. Wm. Morris Hall, Somers Rd. Aggregate Mtg. and Re-Union. Walthamstow and Dist. Advisory Cttee. for Objectors and Conscripts.

LONDON, S.W.18: 10.15 a.m. & 3 p.m. Marcilly Rd. (corner of north side, opp. Wandsworth Common). Poster Pde. & distribution of leaflets. PPU.

LONDON, W.8: 3—7 p.m. Greater London Community, 13 Prince of Wales Tce. Exhibition, "A Servant Nation Comes of Age," films, slides, recordings. Refreshments. Commonwealth of World Citizens.

Monday, November 16

LONDON, W.C.1: 6 for 6.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. "Current Affairs"—China, Tibet & India: Leonard Tomkinson. Refreshments. Central London PPU.

Tuesday, November 17

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.15 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq. "A Policy for Disarmament." A Way to Permament Peace: Michael Lines. Adm. free. South Place Ethical Society.

SOUTHAMPTON: 7.30 p.m. 4 Kings Pk. Rd. Group Mtg. S. B. Vincent. PPU.

Wednesday, November 18

LONDON, S.W.4: 7.30 p.m. prompt. 27 Clapham Pk. Rd. Assemble for leaflet distribution in Wandsworth. Transport provided. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. "Problems for the Summit." David Ennals. WILPF.

Thursday, November 19

LEIGH: 7.45 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Dundonald Drive. Christmas Fair. Southend-on-Sea PPU.

LIVERPOOL: 7.45 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Hunter St. Group business & film showing. Friends welcome. PPU.

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bushwood. Group Discussion. PPU.

LONDON, S.W.18: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., East Hill, Wandsworth. Public Mtg. "Peace in the Nuclear Age": Any Questions to Douglas Clark, Harry Marsh, Rev. Stimpson, Derek Walker. Chair: Sybil Morrison. Clapham PPU.

PLYMOUTH: 7.30 p.m. Central Methodist Hall, Assembly Room, Saltash St. "The Cross and the Bomb?" Rev. J. W. G. Molland, Rev. Abraham Cutts, Max Parker. Chair: Rev. A. Skelding. FoR.

Friday, November 20

BRISTOL, 6: 7.30 p.m. 7 Kellaway Av. Peace Prisoners' Cards and Speaker: Frida Ehlers. PPU.

LONDON, S.E.6: 8 p.m. Town Hall, Catford. "The Cross & the Bomb?" Dr. J. Boag, Rev. A. Hawkins, Rev. G. Hudson, Doris Nicholls, Rev. Mark Shirley. FoR.

Saturday, November 21

FELIXSTOWE: 2.45 p.m. 27 The Avenue, Trimley St. Mary. "What ought we to know about Russia?" PPU & FoR.

ORPINGTON: 10 a.m-4.30 p.m. Village Hall, High St. Films: contin. perf. "Children of Hiroshima," "March to Aldermaston." CND.

RUGBY: 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Church St. Market. Book & Stationery Stall. PPU.

Sunday, November 22

LONDON, W.C.1: 3.30 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. Pacifist Universalist Service. "Personal & Universal Realisation." Discourse: J. T. Beskine. PPU Religion Comm.

Tuesday, November 24

LONDON, W.C.1: 6.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. Mtg. All PPU members welcome. London area PPU.

Thursday, November 26

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bushwood. "My Trip to U.S.A.": Hilda Klenze. PPU.

Friday, November 27

LONDON, E.C.2: 12.30 and 1.30 p.m. Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. "Judaism & World Affairs." Rev. Leslie H. Hardman. Adm. free. NPC.

Saturday, November 28

BIRMINGHAM: Membs. & friends having arts. for Jumble Sale contact L. Mallows, 91 Farren Rd., B'ham 31. Priory 4918. WMA & PPU.

Every week!

SUNDAYS

BRADFORD: 8 p.m. Hall Ings Car Park. Open Air Mtg. Bradford PYAG.

GLASGOW: Sundays 8 p.m. Queens Park Gates, Victoria Rd., Open Air Forum; PPU.

LONDON: 3 p.m. Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, W.1. Sybil Morrison, Stuart Morris, Myrtle Solomon, Harry Marsh. PPU.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: 72 Oakley Sq., N.W.1. Week-end work camps take place whenever possible. Phone EUS 3195. Work for needy sections of the community. IVS.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m. Deansgate Blitz Site Christian Pacifist open-air meeting. MPF.

WEDNESDAYS

LONDON: 7 p.m., 5 Caledonian Rd., N.1. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

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POLICE PHOTOGRAPHERS AGAIN AT CND MARCH

Peace News Reporter

THE YOUTH CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT HELD A SEVEN-MILE MARCH LAST SATURDAY FROM SOUTHEND-ON-SEA TO THE WEAPONS FACTORY AT FOULNESS. SIXTY-ONE DEMONSTRATORS JOINED THE COLUMN.

The factory on Foulness Island is where nuclear weapons are assembled.

The march was timed to arrive at the road barrier nearest the plant just before the workers normally leave, but on arrival the Campaigners found that the workers had been sent home early to shield them from uncomfortable thoughts.

Three public meetings were nevertheless held on the march, which had been preceded in recent weeks by widespread leafletting.

Several members of the Youth Campaign proved themselves capable and effective speakers, especially Anne Petter.

"It is all wrong," said one seasoned Campaigner as she spoke, "to hear a young girl having to plead like this for a better world."

Other speakers included Oxford Quaker Will Warren of the Direct Action Committee, Hampstead Campaigner Kenneth Newton, Mr. Torode, General Secretary of the Sign and Display Union, and Christopher Farley of Peace News.

At the opening meeting on the sea front in Southend and during the first stages of the march, a plain-clothes photographer with an expensive-looking cine-camera was seen to take extensive pictures of speakers and audience.

Suspicions confirmed

He then went to chat with uniformed policemen for about 20 minutes before the march set off, when he took further shots of the column.

Suspicions that he was in fact taking pictures for the police were confirmed by the reporter from the local "Southend Standard."

A cine-cameraman from Independent Television News was also present.

Preparations are in hand for a major demonstration, including civil disobedience, at Foulness next Easter.

Members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament group in Southend are setting up a special committee to organise the project.

LOOK AND LISTEN

Youth thinking on world problems

A PROGRAMME to be broadcast on BBC television on Thursday, November 26, will consider what young people are thinking about subjects like the H-bomb, capital punishment, the colour bar, and fan clubs. It is called "Years of Confusion."

The discussion of the H-bomb, which will be preceded by film of the Aldermaston marches, will be between four young people of opposing views. Speaking for nuclear disarmament will be the chairman and secretary of the Oxford University Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, John Gittings and Frances Keldore.

The item on capital punishment will include a section from Karel Reisz's film about a London youth club "We are the Lambeth Boys." The colour bar will be discussed by young people who live in the Notting Hill area of London where racial disturbances took place last year.

Young Yellers don't convert

TO THE EDITOR

WE feel that the most recent performance by the Young Yellers on the Foulness March not only failed to convert the uncommitted, but also sent many of them scurrying in the opposite direction. People in the street just do not like being yelled at. Neither do they appreciate militant exhortations to join the march. They are not impressed by the spasmodic outbursts of shouting which permeated the march last Saturday.

Since the large majority of marchers do not support this kind of behaviour, we think that in future organisers should simply state this fact. This may well have the desired effect, for these Young Yellers really imagine that they are doing us a great service.—**CATHERINE HEGARTY, PAUL BUTCHER, 25 Freshfields Ave., Upminster, Essex.**

DESEGREGATION—IT'S A CRIME

CHARGES of having practised racial integration and "selling beer" were brought against the Highlander Folk School by the District Attorney General of the 18th district of Tennessee, USA, at a trial on Nov. 3.

The Highlander Folk school is an adult education centre whose central activity is the running of "workshops" on current social problems. During the 1930s it was a training place for trade union workers, and it also helped to establish co-operative organisations of various kinds. Since 1954 the school has primarily been concerned with developing racial integration in the American South; one of its projects at the moment is a "citizenship school" which aims to develop leaders and better citizens in local communities throughout the South.

The school has been in constant trouble with local people ever since its foundation. In 1933, Myles Horton, the director, was arrested when he was collecting information about a labour strike. From that time charges have constantly been made that the school is "communistic" and "subversive."

Staff arrested

The decision by the school to concentrate on desegregation has brought even more trouble for the Highlander. Protests about its activities have come from outside Tennessee as well as in. In January, 1959, the Arkansas Attorney General recommended to the Tennessee legislature that it close down Highlander. In the course of a debate in the legislature, one State Representative said that supporters of the school were "a breed of parasites called 'one-worlders.' They do not like to admit that they are Americans, or they are not."

In August the District Attorney General announced that he had been requested by the General Assembly of Tennessee to bring an action against Highlander.

On July 31 the school had been raided by state and county officers and searched for liquor. No liquor was found on the premises, but several members of the school's staff were arrested and at a trial on August 12 they were bound over to the

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Tennessee school on trial

County Grand Jury which met on November 3.

Immediately after the August hearing the Attorney General filed a petition to secure an injunction for padlocking the school. The petition alleged that the school was a public nuisance, charging the staff with "maintaining a place where . . . the sale, furnishing, storing and consumption of intoxicating beverages are carried on, and a boisterous, noisy, rowdy and drunken crowd makes a habit of gathering and becoming drunk." Also "The place has a reputation of being one where people drink and engage in immoral, lewd and unchaste practices."

School padlocked

The judge dismissed all these charges saying there was no evidence to support them. However, he gave an order for the padlocking of the school on the grounds that beer was illegally sold there.

The offence had occurred in 1956. Myles Horton admits that beer has been served at Highlander, but points out that the method used to pay for it, "the revolving fund," is one that is used throughout the county without interference from the law. Horton also points out that Highlander is the only place in the county where negroes and whites can meet on a social basis.

Asked by Concern (a fortnightly magazine publised in the South by the National Conference of Methodist Youth), which devoted a whole issue to the Highlander controversy, if the school's support for integration was one of the reasons for the State's action, the District Attorney General said:

> "Not a thing in the world. It is immaterial who they teach and what they teach as long as it is within the law. It is up to the individual if he wants to socialise with coloured people—I defend the law."

But in October it was announced that besides the charge of illegally selling beer another charge was to be made against the school. This new charge read:

> "Said corporation has violated the provisions of the Tennessee code 49-3701 which declares it to be unlawful for white and coloured persons to attend the same school in that it has now and has in the past continually operated as an integrated school wherein members of the white and negro race attended said school together. This act of violation of the law is reason for forfeiture of the Charter and dissolving of the school."

Many Americans have protested about this treatment of the school. They include Martin Luther King, A. J. Muste and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Latest news from the U.S. reports that the State of Tennessee has abandoned its efforts to padlock Highlander permanently. It is still, however, trying to revoke the school's charter.

KENNAN TO BE CHALLENGED

A REPLY to George Kennan's October 27 broadcast, "Russia, the Atom and the West, 1959," will be heard tomorrow (Saturday) on the BBC's Third programme.

Professor Norman Gibbs, Chichele Professor of the History of War in the University of Oxford, will dispute Professor Kennan's suggested methods, not his ultimate objectives.

He will ask, for instance, how far present tensions between East and West are particularly due to the existence of nuclear weapons on either side; and if nuclear weapons *were* done away with, what would be the political implications, and the military risks in terms of big increases by both sides of their conventional armaments.

During World War II Professor Gibbs was in the 1st King's Dragoon Guards before entering the Historical Section of the War Cabinet Office.

"Unilateral banning of the manufacture and testing of atomic weapons" has been adopted as policy by a unanimous vote by the Federal Conference of the Australian Labour Party. A resolution to replace the "White Australia" policy by a policy of "selective immigration" was narrowly defeated.

STUDENT FAST AGAINST ROTC

Military training to be reviewed

FRED MOORE, University of California freshman, has ended his seven-day fast in protest against compulsory military training, reported in last week's PN.

He did so on the second day, after he had gathered over 1,000 signatures of support by the afternoon of the first day, and on learning that the University Regents had appointed a committee to change the officer training corps programme.

At a large student rally in support of the protest, the President of the Students' Union (ASUC), Dave Armor, criticised the Regents for their two-year silence regarding the student referendum taken in 1957 and showing a two to one vote against ROTC.

Marshall Kaplan, graduate in history, stated the case for the pacifist and quoted from George Orwell's "1984" and from the Sermon on the Mount.

Several Methodist churchmen sent Moore a telegram addressed to "the steps of Sproul Hall," and saying "We are with you in witness. God bless you."

Large groups gathered round Moore during his fast and debated the issue. His father, Air Force Colonel Frederick Moore who arrived in California as the fast was ending, told the college newspaper, The Daily Californian: "This is his business. I have raised my children to make their own decisions."

His son told the same paper:

"I think this fast has served its purpose. It has gotten more students to think about the issue. Some action will come from it.

"I think this is a great university. I'm glad I did this; they didn't tell me to stop. I'd like to compliment them for letting me express myself. I'm grateful to all who helped me."

There were many front page reports, photos and editorials in Californian newspapers. "Comment was favourable in all our local newspapers," Alfred Parker, of Berkeley, California, told Peace News last week.

Yul Brynner to launch UN film

A United Nations film "Power Among Men," which includes some shots of the Aldermaston March, will be shown in the Royal Festival Hall on Monday, Nov. 25. **Yul Brynner will appear in person.** Proceeds will benefit the World Refugee.